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Gompers, elected president of the new federation. Mr. Jouhaux of France defeated Carl Legien of Germany, who had served for years as secretary of the old federation, for the first vice-presidency, and Mr. Legien declined to be nominated for the second vice-presidency, stating that the German delegation could take no further part in the formation of the new federation.

Another significant action was the vote on the labor clauses of the Peace Treaty. The committee that considered this subject reported as follows: "The International Trade Union Congress at Amsterdam declares that it cannot accept as the full expression of the demands of the working classes of all countries the clauses of the "Charter of Labor" as contained in the Versailles Peace Treaty.

"Only a simple comparison of the clauses of the official Peace Treaty with the program adopted at Berne (February, 1919) by the International Trade Unions shows distinctly the insufficiency of this charter."

The American delegates opposed the report of the committee, and Mr. Gompers made a long appeal for the support of the new federation of labor provisions of the treaty. The English delegation supported Mr. Gompers in this position. Nevertheless, the report of the committee was adopted by a vote of 31 to 20 votes.

The report under review gives a very good perspective of the international labor politics of the post-war period. It is significant that the new international starts out under the leadership of an English-speaking president. German domination of the international labor movement is for the time completely broken.

**Juvenile Delinquency in Chicago.**—The following is taken from the Fifth Annual Report of the President of the Cook County (Ill.) Commissioners:

"The war's disturbing aftermath has registered its effect on the year's activities of the Juvenile Court. A significant feature has been the increased delinquency among boys. Comparative figures for three years tell this story:

Year	Delinquent		Total	Dependent
	Boys	Girls		Children
1917 .....	2,328	679	3,007	2,073
1918 .....	2,306	730	3,036	2,083
1919 .....	2,713	743	3,456	1,968

"Analysis of these totals shows an increase of 16 per cent in the number of delinquent boys' cases, as compared with 1918; approximately the same number of delinquent girls; and a material decrease in the cases of dependent children. Chief Probation Officer Moss thus interprets the influences yielding these results:

"'The increase in delinquent boys' cases is, in my opinion, traceable to the unrest which pervades the civilized world, and which naturally affects the growing and not yet balanced youth. The reduction in dependent cases indicates to me more intelligent and painstaking investigation by the officers in the investigation division, resulting in arrangements being made in a greater number of cases within the family to care for children who otherwise would become a financial burden upon the county.'

"Good industrial conditions, also, may have been a factor in the latter result. Dependent children committed to institutions and associations numbered 964 in the past year, as compared with 972 in 1918. The former total would be less by approximately 150 had it not been for the reorganization of the Chicago Home for Jewish Orphans under the industrial and manual training school laws. All the juvenile dependents in that institution were brought into court and committed as public charges. The net result, as Mr. Moss points out, was the placing of the financial responsibility for the care of these children upon the county instead of on private charities.

"The investigation section of the probation department plans to take over during the ensuing year the cases of delinquent girls coming to the attention of the police. A step already has been taken by having a social investigation of such girls' homes made by a woman officer, although leaving responsibility for the handling of the cases with the police department. Preparation of such cases can never be satisfactory, it is held, while girl delinquents are left in the care of men officers. Continuing the policy of leaving children in charge of their natural guardians whenever possible, as well as vesting the chief probation officer and the officer in charge of the police probation officers with responsibility for the release of any child held pending a hearing, brought a substantial reduction in the number of children held by the police. It also has relieved the crowding to overflowing of the Juvenile Detention Home.

"Increased revenue for mothers' pensions resulted in the handling of 1,254 cases within the past year, as compared with 508 in 1918. The court officials propose that steps be taken to amend the law, removing the limitation of the amount per child which can be granted. In estimating such relief allowance on the basis of the whole family budget, it is pointed out that the family, instead of the individual child, is taken as the unit. This system is held to have sometimes resulted in undernourishment of the children and the breakdown of the mother through excessive work and worry.

"Citizens of Cook County generously have solved for us one of the most perplexing problems persisting for several years. By their big-hearted authorization at last month's referendum of a special \$1,000,000 bond issue, they decreed the passing of the antiquated, ill-arranged, outgrown and overcrowded Juvenile Detention Home. They declared for the realization of the hopes and plans of your honorable board for a new and modernized home, flooded with fresh air and sunshine and equipped with every facility that shall make for the physical and mental betterment of the county's unfortunate children. This popular and humane declaration for a square deal to our juvenile wards who must contend so early with life's misfortunes stands also, in my opinion, as an expression of the public's confidence in the Juvenile Court and your management of this phase of your manifold duties.

"As your consideration has been focused for months upon plans for this new home, creation of which is to begin forthwith, and which we hope will set the standard throughout our nation for all similar institutions in this particular field of social welfare endeavor, there is no need of my extended discussion of the subject at this time. My ideas are well

known to you, as are yours to me. I know we can give a pledge that in this uplifting task so generously placed in our hands by our citizens we will return satisfactory accomplishment.

"The first responsibility reposing upon you is the selection of a proper location. Various sites have been proposed, but the ultimate choice is in your hands. A special committee, already authorized by you, will proceed at once to formulate its recommendation after careful survey in all sections, taking into consideration the districts from which come the majority of youthful delinquents and dependents. The site finally chosen will influence, naturally, the building plans.

"During the year just ended, approximately 4,800 children were received at the Juvenile Detention Home, the ratio of delinquents to dependents being about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  to 1. Located in one of the most congested districts of the west side, its neighborhood could not be worse. Soot and dirt rain in winter and summer long. Playgrounds and healthful air are denied. Necessary sanitation is strangled. The new home, now possible, will be swept by fresh air and sunshine, flanked by playgrounds, have bright schoolrooms, probably cottages for residence, and every contributant to physical and mental well-being. It will permit proper segregation of dependents and delinquents. It will provide isolation hospital facilities, now utterly lacking, so that victims of childhood's ills may have most efficient treatment. Dangers of infections or epidemics will be eliminated. There will be a laundry, bakery and similar auxiliaries. In short, the new home will afford the juvenile wards of Chicago and Cook County that maximum of care which must make for their betterment, preparing hosts of youthful offenders and poverty victims for future good citizenship.

"In this humane task of salvaging the juvenile drift, the juvenile court will be quartered in this new home, thus doing away with the present carting of children through the streets. This will permit, too, the teachers and officials of the institution to intimately aid the court in its adjudications."—R. H. G.

### **An Outline of the Policy Pursued at the U. S. Disciplinary Barracks, Governors Island, N. Y., and the Principles Underlying the Policy:**

#### *The Military Offender*

Upon the admission of a convicted offender to the disciplinary barracks two courses of action towards him are possible, one punitive, the other reconstructive.

The first means the applying of the strictest discipline and the placing of the offender at tasks which will cause him, if possible, to regret most thoroughly his ever having become involved in trouble. The other involves the relaxation of military discipline to some degree and the education of the offender by suitable methods so as to equip him the better to avoid offending in the future.

The treatment of the military offender at these barracks has been along reconstructive lines and this course has been followed for several reasons.